

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.—It was stated today that there is a prospect that the Administration may give another opportunity of applying the Monroe Doctrine in the interests of Venezuela, in order to prevent the acquisition of an island off the coast of Venezuela by Germany, for use as a naval station. The attention of officials recently has been directed to the interests of Germany in that locality, and there is apprehension that the subject may assume quite as formidable an aspect as that of British aggression on Venezuelan soil. The circumstances are such as to lead to the belief that the United States will be called upon again to decline to extend the acquisition of territory by foreign powers on South American soil is compatible with the Monroe doctrine.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.—The Inter-Continental Railroad Commission, under whose direction extensive surveys have recently been made in Central and South America for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of constructing a railroad connecting the systems of the United States and Mexico with those of southern Peru, Brazil, Chile and the Argentine Republic, is in receipt of information showing that its researches are already bearing fruit. The Guatemala Central Railroad Company, whose main line runs from San Jose, on the Pacific, to Guatemala City, has determined to build the proposed inter-continental system intended to traverse Guatemala and has put that determination into practical effect by actual construction of part of the way. The Mexican Southern Railroad is already in operation to Oaxaca, 400 miles south of the City of Mexico, and will soon close the intervening gap between that city and the Guatemala frontier. The Mexican Southern and the Guatemala Central will soon enable one to go by rail from Washington to the frontier of Salvador. In Salvador a line is being built which, with the railroads already existing in Nicaragua, will enable one to go by rail from any city in the United States to the proposed line of the canal.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.—The Treasury gold reserve is now within \$200,000 of the \$100,000,000 mark. This is a result of the agreement with the Morgan-Belmont syndicate, by which the Treasury has already received \$50,000,000 in gold, leaving \$50,000,000 due from the syndicate. By the terms of the agreement the syndicate was to prevent the export of gold, and since the date of the contract Feb. 8, very little gold has been exported, and the checks and notes of the larger than normal, have not reached, in the period since Feb. 8, quite \$7,500,000. At present the Treasury is receiving considerable gold from the mint, sent there for coinage, and the checks and notes of the larger than normal, have not reached, in the period since Feb. 8, quite \$7,500,000. At present the Treasury is receiving considerable gold from the mint, sent there for coinage, and the checks and notes of the larger than normal, have not reached, in the period since Feb. 8, quite \$7,500,000.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.—Dr. Wm. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, issued his report for 1894 for the Department of the Interior. The report shows that in all schools was 15,530,208, an increase over the number in the previous year of more than 450,000. As a result of the conference to-day between Postmaster-General and Mr. Edmund Helm, Director of the International Bureau, Universal Postal Union, the first Wednesday in May, 1895, was fixed for the meeting of the Postal Congress to be held in this city, which will be known as the Postal Congress of Washington, and continue in session several weeks. There will be about 125 delegates in attendance, representing nearly every civilized country of the universe. Postal matters of various character will be discussed, and, if possible, a uniform rate of postage for carrying the mails will be agreed upon. The delegates are supposed to have authority from the heads of their respective Governments to sign agreements, which will be binding. This will be the third meeting of the Congress, which has a session every six years. The other two were at Paris and Vienna. Secretary Morton issued new mail inspection regulations, which will take effect July 1. They provide for the branding of all condemned packages, the keeping of a record of the details of the disposition of them, notification to transportation companies, etc., so as to effectually, it is believed, prevent the use of condemned mail for foreign commerce.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.—On the recommendation of Commissioner General Stamp, of the Immigration Bureau, Secretary Carlisle issued warrants for the deportation to Canada of nine Canadian brickmakers, who came to the country in violation of law, under contract. Commissioner General Stamp has requested United States District Attorney John Suter, at Montpelier, Vt., to issue warrants against the five Canadian brickmakers and their managers for violating the law in the above cases. A Minister Charles Denny writes the Department of State, under date of May 14, from Pekin, that, by the fourth article of the Sino-American treaty, the United States is to pay by China \$300,000,000 Taiwan tael, or \$28,800,000 silver dollars, in return for the Taiwan Islands. The amount of the Taiwan tael is \$28,800,000.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.—A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows the aggregate receipts from Internal Revenue sources during the 11 months of the fiscal year ended May 30, 1895, to have been \$1,313,430,526, a gain of about \$89,400 over the same period last year. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirit, \$74,332,230, same period last year \$75,670,447; tobacco \$7,215,082, same period last year \$6,081,580; fermented liquors \$28,045,539, same period last year \$27,521,854; oleomargarine \$1,233,261, same period last year \$1,619,706; income tax \$77,130; miscellaneous sources \$28,501, same period last year \$27,708. During the month of May there was a decrease of \$100,000, or \$1,855,632 in receipts from withdrawal of spirits and \$7,632 from oleomargarine. The increases were: Tobacco, \$130,738; fermented liquors, \$28,045,539; miscellaneous sources, \$14,444. The annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission shows that the whole number of persons regularly employed in the Civil Service of this country is about 390,000. Of these approximately one-fourth are in the classified service, subject to competitive examinations under the Civil Service Rules. Of those in the unclassified service 22,000 are salaried, 5,000 are appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, 1,500 are in the Legislative Branch of the Government, and 2,000 are in the Judicial Branch. The Civil Service act excludes these classes from classification. Investigations made at the request of the Commission show that the salaries of Government clerks in the principal foreign countries are lower than those paid in this Government, but the pay of higher officials is generally more than that paid here.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.—Probably the best organization of labor for the dispatch of work yet known has taken place in the building of the Temple of the Knights of Labor, on B street, near the northwest end of the Capitol grounds. The first clearing up of the building was made two weeks ago and yesterday the Journal of the Knights of Labor was printed there. The building is entirely completed from base to top. It is the Headquarters of the organization, removed from Philadelphia. The trial of Brock Elverson P. Chapman, indicted last October for refusing to testify before the Senate investigating Committee, in the Sugar Trust case, will not take place until the next week. This conclusion was reached at a

meeting of the Prosecuting Attorney and the defendant's counsel before Judge Cole in Criminal Court No. 1 this morning. Mr. Chapman did not appear in Court, but ex-Senator Edmunds and Messrs. Shalenger and Wilson represented him. Mr. Edmunds asked for the continuance of the case until the next term of Court. It was accordingly adjourned until next week, when the sugar case would never be finally terminated short of the Supreme Court.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

There is a growing opinion among members of Congress that the contests over election cases should be decided in the courts. Of course, just at present those who are mostly in favor of this are Democrats, although some other time it might be different. They say that from the way the House decides contested cases results are arrived at on party lines, and with due regard to the equities of the cases. Of course, it is a great temptation to any party that might be in control of the House to seize upon a chance to increase its majority. Such cases are too serious to be influenced by party considerations. There is no branch of Government that is so far removed from political influences as our courts. Contested election cases should be tried in those courts, located where the elections took place and where witnesses may be called. The courts should be given power to summon witnesses to testify in such matters. This question, it is argued, should be taken up by the next Congress and decided once for all.

Last week Clerk Kerr, of the House, opened the sealed evidence taken by the parties to the contests in the Fifth, Sixth and Tenth Virginia Congressional Districts for seats in the 54th Congress, and turned it over to the Public Printer to put into shape for the use of the Committee on Elections. These make 20 cases that have gone to the Public Printer from the Clerk's hands, leaving six cases on the Clerk's desk. The evidence in three of these will be opened this week, as follows: A. T. Goodwyn vs. J. E. Cobb, Fifth Alabama District; W. C. Robinson vs. George P. Harrison, Third Alabama District; Robert T. Van Horn vs. John C. Tarsney, Fifth Missouri District. No date has been fixed for opening the evidence in the cases of H. Dudley Coleman vs. Chas. F. Buck, Second Louisiana District, and Taylor Beattie vs. Andrew Price, Third Louisiana District. No evidence whatever has been received in the case of Robert A. Chesbro vs. Geo. B. McClellan, Twelfth New York District, of which formal notice was given Clerk Kerr, and the attaches of his office are inclined to think that the contest has been abandoned. Mention is made occasionally in the public prints of the contents of Hugh R. Belknap vs. Lawrence E. McCann, Third Illinois District, and of Timothy J. Campbell vs. Harry C. Miner, Ninth New York District.

The parsimoniousness of Congress in appropriations for the carrying on of the Government Departments has led to a state of extravagance that amply emphasizes the old adage, "Penny wise, pound foolish." If any Bureau or Department of the Government should not use up all the money allotted to it during a fiscal year, and a certain amount should be carried into the Treasury, the economical Appropriation Committee would be following the year cut down the amount of the particular Bureau to the sum actually used during a year, regardless of whether the money was wanted for some purpose in one year that would not be needed in another. So it is that at the close of each fiscal year the men who have authority to make purchases figure very closely how much they will need, and try to lay enough to eat up the entire appropriation. In some Bureaus many a gimcrack is purchased that is not needed, because the officials have learned that economy on their part means the content has been abandoned. Mention is made occasionally in the public prints of the contents of Hugh R. Belknap vs. Lawrence E. McCann, Third Illinois District, and of Timothy J. Campbell vs. Harry C. Miner, Ninth New York District.

Hon. Henry Skinner, one of the coming Populist Representatives, has some views on the Democratic two-thirds rule in regard to the nomination of a free silver candidate for that party. In an interview last week he said that a two-thirds majority for free silver could never be obtained in the National Democratic Convention, it were idle to expect the Democracy to adopt a free coinage plank or nominate a free coinage man. It simply could not be done under the two-thirds rule, and that rule was too venerable to be abandoned. The Democracy will not declare for the white metal, and so the friends of silver will have no recourse but to become Populists, and they will do so by the thousands," confidently asserted the Congressman.

Heads of Departments here get some queer communications occasionally. Postmaster-General Wilson has received a communication from a Postmaster of a town in Upper County, W. Va., who asks that, on account of the burning of his store and post-office, the President and the members of his Cabinet should give him something to make good his recent losses amounting to \$1,500 to \$2,000. He suggests \$100 each. Accompanying the letter is a subscription list for the citizens of Washington. Postmaster-General Wilson has replied that this request is only one of a great many, and he could not see his way clear to make it special by bringing it before the President.

Gov. W. T. Thornton, of Santa Fe, predicts some good things for the people of New Mexico. He was here last week, and in an interview said: "The outlook for New Mexico in the future is particularly bright and encouraging. The situation, especially at present, are jubilant over the increase of the price of cattle of about 25 per cent, and the late general heavy rains also give joy to the farmers and fruit-growers, so that they are now expecting abundant crops. In sheep, New Mexico stands third in rank in the United States, and while the sheep owners have lost quite heavily lately owing to the low price of wool, yet they hope for better times in the not distant future. For some years the stockmen have been selling their cattle at \$8 per head to be sent to the Northwestern States to be fattened, but now, owing to a great system of irrigation on the Rio Grande and Pecos rivers, and some other places, the stockmen have their cattle on alfalfa, and they can fatten a head."

Secretary Smith, of the Interior Department, recently received a letter from a lady who

lives in Washington State. This correspondent informed the Secretary that she had been told that the Interior Department had allowed claims of certain agriculturists in Kansas on account of loss of crops and general hard times, and that in this way the Kansas people had paid off their mortgages. She said that she had a mortgage of \$7,000 on her farm, and requested the Secretary to look into her case and send her a check for the amount as soon as possible. She said she had suffered extremely from the hard times, and that her embarrassment had been brought about by what she considered blunders of legislation, so that it appeared only just to her that the Democratic Administration should make the less good. Mr. Smith indorsed the paper "Please send check at once," and sent it to his private secretary.

A story about Stephen A. Douglas has been revived. He and Beverly Tucker were great friends during the former's candidacy for the nomination for the Presidency. It is said that one night after the two had taken a hearty dinner together their conversation turned to Douglas's chances. Douglas put his arm around Tucker's neck, and said: "What would you like me to do for you, Bev, when I am President?" Tucker looked at him a moment, and said: "All I want you to do for me, old man, is to put your arm around my neck and call me Bev the day you are inaugurated."

A large number of dismissals were recently made from the Pension Office, and it is claimed that many of these were old soldiers. Last Congress authorized the reduction of the clerical force of the Pension Bureau to the extent of 169. It was argued that there were at least that many superfluous employees, or rather employees who were inefficient, in the Bureau. The condition of the work and the number of claims that are waiting action did not, in the opinion of friends of the old soldiers and their widows, justify any reduction of the working force in the Bureau. Among those who were dismissed is the granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and who was left in very straitened circumstances. Commissioner Lochren, in an interview, said that in making selection for dismissals he took those who would suffer the least hardship by being turned out, and in some instances those selected had higher records as clerks than others who were retained.

Comptroller Eckels was once in the apple trade. He was but eight years old at the time, and it was his wont to occasionally vend his way to a former of the neighborhood who had an unusually fine breed of apples, and buy a basketful, and then sell them at a ripe advance over original cost. In this way young Eckels made a boyish fortune. The farmer was an unusually generous man, and he used to give Eckels about twice as many apples for his money as the market naturally called for. The old farmer is long ago dead, but he has a son practicing law in New York. In memory of the old man's generosity, Comptroller Eckels has seen to it that a great deal of the New York law business which has fallen into the hands of the son, it may be safely and conservatively said that, as a direct result of the father's liberality, this son in the last two years has made several thousand dollars, and has been brought into a law practice which will swell his professional earnings for years to come.

ARMY AND NAVY.
A Baltimore firm is now building three torpedo boats for the Navy. They are larger than either the Cushing or Ericsson, the only two boats of this class now in the American Navy. They are designed to beat the record by over a knot, and the three latest boats are to be better than those by still another knot. For radius of action, coal capacity and armament the new boats will be equal to the best types of English-built craft and superior to most torpedo-boats of other countries. A torpedo boat building in this country is yet an undeveloped science. The Navy has yet but one completed, but she has proved to be the best all-around vessel of her class afloat. The Ericsson is in a state which leaves some doubt as to her final performance, though recent preliminary trials were very satisfactory and gave promise of all the requirements of the Government. The new boats are to be completed in July. Within 15 months or less the Navy should be fairly well supplied with torpedo-boats.

Secretary Herbert last week settled the question as to who shall succeed Admiral Meade in command of the North Atlantic or Home Squadron, by the selection of Commodore Francis M. Hulse for that duty. The choice was between that officer and the speaker of the House, Thomas O. Selfridge, the senior Commodore, who is President of the Naval Inspection Board. The latter is now believed to be slated for the command of the Asiatic Squadron, to succeed Admiral Carpenter, who retired in January next, and who will be relieved from command in a few months.

The new Commander-in-Chief of the home

squadron has been on duty at the Navy Department as President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board. He entered the Navy from Connecticut in May, 1852, and reached his present grade of Commodore this Spring. Before coming to Washington he was in command of the naval station at Newport. His total sea

service is 15 years and six months, his shore

service covers a period of 10 years and nine

months, and he was unemployed for 10 years

and four months. He has not been to sea since

December, 1888.

FLAG DAY.

The way it was celebrated in the National

Capital.

Flag Day in the District of Columbia was a distinct success. At the request of the Committee on Teaching Patriotism in the Public Schools, which is a committee of the American Relief Corps and of the Sons of the American Revolution as well, the whole city was gay with thousands of yards of bunting, mostly red, white and blue, though a few displayed other flags. The committee has been doing some excellent work in the schools, and the effect was seen on Flag Day, when in nearly every school-room in the District patriotic exercises were held; the program being largely of the following kind: White and Blue" songs, recitation of the Declaration of Independence and a few addresses. They took place everywhere in evidence, as nearly everywhere were present, particularly in the school and in the homes of the American Relief Corps and of the Sons of the American Revolution. In the evening the First Presbyterian Church, the church in which Mr. Cleveland worshipped, was crowded with an audience filled to overflowing with patriotic organizations represented by big delegations were the Grand Army of the Republic, Department Commander Anderson being surrounded by his full staff and hundreds of comrades; the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Sons of the American Revolution, Ladies' Aid, Daughters of the American Revolution, Women of American Liberty, and half a dozen others.

The program was the joint effort of Mrs. Charlotte Kibby, Mrs. Eliza Naylor, Mrs. Mary H. North, and Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, aided by every loyal man, woman and child in the District. The last item was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of the First Presbyterian Church. Assembly was sounded by Adam Funk, from the music loft, and he later gave the other bugle calls, much to the delight of the children. The patriotic singing was splendidly rendered by a quartet composed of Mr. Charles Roberts, Mr. Heiting, Miss Lillian Halley, and Miss Blanche Muir. The accompaniment, Miss Belle Smith, very charmingly consented to fill in with instrumental music the gap left by the failure of others. The speakers of the evening were Gen. Burdett, who was eloquent, as always; Commander Marion T. Anderson, who was met with a splendid ovation for his patriotic utterances and his glowing tributes to the Woman's Relief Corps and Dr. Frank T. Howe, who paid the Woman's Relief Corps a magnificent compliment for the splendid work it is doing. Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball read an entertaining story of the flag, and Mrs. Marian Long-fellow O'Donoghue read an original poem, "Our Flag." Twenty little girls attired in spotless white and carrying flowers sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." The song they sang with such fine effect about the Tomb of the Unknown at Arlington Memorial Day.

The Patriotic Flag Salute was given by 19

young ladies from the Anacostia schools, under the training of Miss Brewer. They were attired in white and wore long streamers of tricolor ribbon. The exclamation of this salute, which the committee hopes to have introduced into all the schools of the District, was admirably given, and was of great interest to the large audience, as most of them had never seen it before.

The Chairman of the evening, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General of the United States Army, was particularly happy in his introductory speeches, and as Past President of the American Relief Corps he gave a splendid exposition of the tenets of that Order.

One fact is patent: While the Sons of the American Revolution claim to have preempted the 14th of June, the Woman's Relief Corps has proved upon it, and hereafter Flag Day will be marked as peculiarly their own.

WAR CORRESPONDENT DEAD.

Capt. Edward Alexander Paul died at his residence last night of a short illness. Capt. Paul was in the 70th year of his age, and had lived in Washington since the civil war. Capt. Paul served through the Mexican war, and was the captain of a company which he organized in Massachusetts in 1862, and was in Danville, Vt., and was a member and a prominent member of the Mexican Veterans Association. Capt. Paul was a war correspondent for the New York Times during the rebellion, and was on Gen. Kilpatrick's staff. The letters of Capt. Paul were exceptionally bright, and his accounts of the movements of the army in the Shenandoah Valley are well remembered.

PENSION DECISIONS.

Several rulings in pension cases were promulgated at the Interior Department recently. In a case where the pensioner was the widow of a soldier who died in the service, Assistant Secretary Reynolds holds that dependence upon a soldier at the date of his death relates to the needs, wants and necessities of the widow or minor brother or sister, not to the ability of the son to furnish support. The action of the Pension Bureau is approved in the case of the widow of a Florida cavalryman. The rule is laid down that where an insured person has been injured by fraud has been perpetrated upon the Government in procuring a pension, the pensioner suspected is not entitled to notice of the time and manner of revocation. Neither he nor his attorney will be accorded the right to demand a copy of the evidence in such fraudulent cases.

Missionaries in China.

The confirmation of reports that American missionary property in China has been destroyed makes it probable that the United States Government will require China to make suitable indemnity for the loss of the property. A precedent for such requirement was made when the United States paid China a considerable amount for mob depredations on Chinese in the far Northwest. The reports of losses to mission property in China vary. It is said that the indemnity asked will cover not only the actual damage and loss to the American missionaries, but also a punitive sum as recompense for the indignity suffered.

At the Iowa Home.

Judge Hindman, of Marshalltown, Iowa, has issued an injunction restraining the Commissioner and the Commandant of the Iowa Soldiers' Home from appropriating any part of the pensions of its members until further order of the court. This order is the result of an action brought against the Commissioner of the Soldiers' Home by a number of the veterans, through their attorney, who is a candidate for State Senator, the purpose of abrogating a rule adopted three years ago, that all pensions in excess of \$6 per month be withheld and sent to dependent relatives or carried into the general support fund. This litigation has precipitated one of the liveliest appeals that has ever occurred in the institution, and the trouble evidently has not yet begun. Both sides are determined to fight the case to the bitter end.

Revival of Gold-Mining.

The new impulse lately given to gold-mining has brought new life to many deserted towns and abandoned camps in the West. One of the most notable of these resurrections is in the case of the camp of Florence, Idaho. In 1861 this camp had a population of 30,000 people, with banks, saloons, hotels, and everything that goes to the making of a city. It was a place of camp, and gold was plentiful as gravel, and in those days the old miners would not stay to work quartz. So the population deserted Florence as quickly as it came, and for many years the town was absolutely deserted, and as such a ruin as ancient Carthage. Recently several good quartz ledges have been discovered at the old camp, and Florence is building up again.

Death of a Miner.

An old miner of Wellington, B. C., met death in a dramatic way some weeks ago as a result of an odd, reckless practice. His long familiarity with explosives had made him careless. He always kept his keg of black powder stowed under his bed in the little cabin in which he lived, and had a habit of smoking in bed until he fell asleep. This might seem criminally careless to any one but a miner, but the possibility of disaster probably never occurred to the old man or his neighbors. But what every one might have expected happened. One night recently a near neighbor was awakened by the crackling of flames, and found the old man's cabin was afire. Before any help could be rendered the explosion came, and the old miner and his cabin went up.



The "Better-Half."

Queen Victoria is said to own the most comfortable crown in all Europe. It is made up entirely of jewels—rubies, sapphires, diamonds, emeralds and pearls—about 3,000 altogether. These gems are used in circlets, Maltese crosses, fleur-de-lis, oak leaves, acorns, festoons, arches and mounts. It was made in 1838, for her crowning in that year. It has many historical jewels, and many of extraordinary value. There is one ruby which was given to Edward IV. by Dom Pedro, the Cruel, and which Henry V. wore at the battle of Agincourt.

Collars made with roses or loops under the ears are no longer stylish; and as it never was a pretty style, its fall need not be deplored. It interfered with all grace and slenderness of the throat, and disturbed the poise of the head and chin.

Blue duck is worn as fine and soft as silk, and is more than ever a favorite for Summer frocks. It comes in the odd shades of blue so becoming to some blondes, as well as in the old reliable clear navy-blue that is so generally becoming.



A pretty frock is of flowered silk, white, with little forget-me-nots trailing over it. It is made up with lace over pale-blue satin for the bands over the shoulders, and for the deep cuffs. Elbow sleeves may be more desirable, in which case a lace ruffle finishes them. The belted collar may be of pale-blue moire, satin, silk, or velvet.

Earn hatbands and grass lines are one and the same thing, and it is an exceedingly stylish material nowadays.

White alpaca is very stylish.

Thin transparent white straw is a favorite material for Midsummer hats. Sailor hats, of a pretty weave, are trimmed with knots of white chiffon, black velvet facings, pink roses, and white wings or quills. Big Neapolitan straws are the daintiest of all, and are dropped picturesquely and trimmed with dainty ties for the most part; sometimes the brim is faced with shirred white chiffon.

Big black Neapolitan straw hats, with the crown lowered, and with an adornment of curly black tips and gauze ribbons, are exceedingly pretty and becoming.

Scotch plaid Windsor neckties are popular.

One of the crying needs of the day is a more convenient russet leather shoe-polish. Here is a chance for the inventiveness of women. The present material is good enough in its effects on the yellow shoes, and far superior to the much-lauded banana-skin for that purpose, though the latter has a delightful economic flavor to it. You eat the banana and then use the skin for shoe-polish, and nothing has been wasted. Just why russet-shoe polish should be so remarkably inconvenient is a question. Of course the ideal polish will be one that walks out to the shoemaker at intervals, spreads itself evenly and with a minimal shine over the surface, and then curls itself up and retires to the shoe-box; but there are probably many intermediary stages, the next best thing at present is to have some sponge or brush arrangement for applying the mixture.

The value of kerosene oil as a cleansing agent is not well understood. Most housekeepers regard it as rather an unpleasant soiling agent and handle it carefully. In scouring kitchen pots and pans, however, it will be found a valuable assistant, and will help to do away with much rubbing, scraping and soaking. Moisten a cloth with kerosene and then dip it into the scouring powder and work away at the dingy utensils and they will soon be shining clean, and will only need a washing in soap and water, and a good rinsing to take off the kerosene odor.

Kerosene as a friend on wash-days, needs to be recognized, too. Soak the clothes over night in kerosene and soap-suds, or let them boil away for an hour or so with a little kerosene in the water and they will be much whiter for the process.

It is also said to be good to use in cleaning oil-cloths or stained floors.

Lard is a disagreeable substance to some people, its odor and flavor and heavy greasiness being very repellent, and food cooked in lard, or for which lard in this way has been used, is spoiled for them; and this aversion is not limited to the Jews, either. But there are many good housewives who count lard as their stand-by. To them it means economy in butter, and they insist that it is just as good. So it is a relief, after one has been called "fritsky" on the subject, to hear a recognized authority like Mrs. Lorrer protest against it. Mrs. Lorrer says: "I would like to say that I have never

seen a piece of pastry made from lard that was even eatable. Puff paste cannot be made from lard or a lard substitute. Pastry made from butter is delicate and flaky, like sheets of tissue paper, and is free from grease or a greasy appearance. Pastry made from lard has that peculiar taste of lard which, of course, spoils everything. I do not consider lard an edible product under any circumstances, and am sure that in less than 10 years the majority of people will be of the same opinion."

It is a wise woman who cultivates in herself the habit of self-repression. There are certain ever-recurring conditions, if she be an ordinary mortal, where it will be a polite, necessary and profitable accomplishment. Of course, to control the temper, to keep from making faces while thinking, or when surprised or stepped on, or in any of the small emergencies of life, is a desirable result of self-control and keeps one from being ridiculous; but these are not the text to-day. One of the times when a woman will find it well to hold herself in is when she is in a dentist's chair, completely at his mercy and looking a fright; then she would better refrain from pulling his hands away, when in the interests of his profession he finds it necessary to daily with a nerve. The most profitable thing to do is to cry and groan vigorously, but let his hands be. Another fitting opportunity for self-repression is when out driving—with somebody else driving an excited or scared horse. Then it is best to let the reins be. The natural impulse is, when one's body is in any danger, to use one's own brain and muscle to get out of the trouble. This is probably why it is so extremely difficult to keep the hands from the reins, but it is much better for everyone concerned, including the horse, to have one person only guiding him, and it is intensely annoying to the driver to have the extra assistance.

Thriftily, it is sweet and commendable to use this control in ordinary conversation, when one is tempted to fill out somebody else's halting sentence. People sometimes hesitate over words to complete a sentence, but it is not at all pleasant to have someone pop in with it even if it be the very word that is being struggled for. Every man likes to finish his own sentences, even at the risk of doing so less eloquently than could be done for him by his listener. An exceedingly grave crime—one that this same habit often develops into—is that of rushing into a story to finish it out before the one talking can complete it in his own manner. This is a direct crime and ought to be considered so by the Government, and punished severely as felony and incendiary are. It is an unfortunate habit that often spoils a conversation entirely, takes away all the grace and charm and leaves it crooked, warped, and twisted.

And another thing, as a part of this advice, which is only meant for women—as long as every blessed living man thinks he can tell a story, poke a fire, drive a horse, and manage a woman better than anyone else can, it is best to humor him about these four things if life is to be carried along smoothly and gently.

ELISE PUMEROY McCLURE.

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